



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1767.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,
Please to insert the following and you'll oblige
Yours, M. Y.

TO enjoy our natural Rights, and the Liberties of English Subjects, is the supreme felicity of mankind: To submit to the galling yoke of slavery, and groan under the iron rod of tyranny, is misery beyond description. — Natural Right, and the liberty of English Subjects, undoubtedly belong to Americans, and are essentially comprized in this, *A freedom from all taxes and laws not consented to.* — This being the case, it is astonishing that the P. — of G. B. should, immediately after the late glorious struggle in America, again attempt to enslave us, by demanding a submission to laws and taxes to which we, nor our representatives for us, ever assented: Nay (as if they had determined our destruction) that they should, without precedent, and in direct opposition to law and the English constitution, undertake to suspend the legislative authority of a whole Colony for a modest and righteous refusal to pay obedience to a tax thus unconstitutional laid. — I would ask, what more direct and arbitrary step could they take, were they determined to annihilate our freedom and natural right? Will the free-born sons of those truly brave ancestors, who traversed a boisterous ocean, and settled a howling wilderness, for the sake of liberty, tamely yield their necks to the heavy chains of slavery? Should we not thereby blast the happy fruits of all their sufferings and toils? Let us look forward and see our tender offspring without hope of redress, groaning under poverty, wretchedness and slavery, from our pusillanimous conduct. — Are we so lost to all generous sentiments, are our hearts yet so callous and dead to all feelings of humanity, that the anguish of our progenitors, our own excruciating misery, nor the deserved curses of our children, can awake in us one spark of manly resolution? — Can we tamely behold our darling rights ravished from us, without an exertion for their protection? — It must not, it will not, it shall not be. — Arise then my fellow-subjects, and with unanimity and firmness assert your freedom. — Declare to the other Colonies, that you look on their chains as your own, and that they shall be always sure of your support. — Either disband your Representatives, and send them away as an expensive and useless body, or proclaim to the whole world your resolution to obey such laws and taxes as originate only with them. Of what use can a house of Representatives be, when their legislative authority can be suspended, unless you obey laws their voice has not sanctified? — It is the height of folly to support the shadow of English liberty without the substance; to keep up a parliament whose power may be destroyed at pleasure. Was not the subject too melancholy, the very supposition would be to the last degree ridiculous. — If we would avoid the deepest woe, and avert the keenest remorse; if we would deprecate having the happiness and freedom of unborn millions required at our hands, we shall surely without being dismayed by any prospect, pursue our duty; for no prospect, however terrible, can present so horrid a spectacle as a once brave and free people in the depths of slavery and despair. — There are who with reptile wiles would cozen you out of your just rights, and who without daring to avow their designs, would pilfer away your liberty. — They will tell you that liberty consists in being governed by certain known fixed laws. But should you hint their mistakes in the public papers, and that you thought it was necessary those known, fixed laws should be consented to, in order to constitute liberty, you are a base traducer, and shall be treated in a more summary way than a regular and legal process by jury. — Such men tell you the Liberty of the Press means no more than a freedom from an Imprimatur, and that every observation on their conduct deserves the severest punishment. — What a miserable opinion must such men have of you my countrymen, to hope by this doctrine to lure you to your ruin? — Do they imagine you are ignorant of the extent of English liberty, or that knowing your rights, you are to be terrified by such threats to swerve from your duty to your country? Away with your idle tales, away with your Crocodile tears, away with your wicked threats,

ye cruel supporters of arbitrary power, ye abominable forgers of your country's chains. — We know our rights, liberties and privileges, and like wise men are determined to sacrifice all things else for their preservation: but at this critical juncture, in this dark day of distress, let us act like resolute and wife men. Gentle measures are always first to be tried, and are always best, if they will answer every good purpose: such means we have in our power, which if we pursue with unanimity and wisdom, I doubt not will succeed; for the Lord will defend the righteous and their cause. Let us then at once determine to lessen our demands from G. B. Let us abridge our trade with those who would use the very power they derive from our connection, to our destruction. We cannot be oblig'd to wear the manufactures of G. B. and who will say we are oblig'd to take them. — Let us stick to this one point, which I am sure will answer all our desires, and we shall disappoint our enemies, and rejoice our friends. — Confusion is at all times to be dreaded, therefore let us avoid it; so shall we have the happiness of seeing the malice of our persecutors return on their own heads, and this whole land enjoying the blessings of peace, liberty and good government, for we may rest assured, there is

*Some hidden Thunder, in the Stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon Wrath, to blast the Men
Who owe their Greatness to their Country's Ruin.*
Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I am an old Man, and have a numerous Offspring. — I cannot be silent, when I see the Liberties of my Country struck at. — It appears to me that a State of Slavery will soon succeed the blessed Liberty fought out & obtained by our famous Forefathers, unless we exert ourselves with Spirit and Firmness to avert the Blow, which is meditating against us. I inherit a fair Estate, which hath descended to me from my Ancestors; but what I prize infinitely more, they left me in the Enjoyment of that Liberty which is the Right of every Man, and which is so perfectly consistent with civil Government, that it is the grand Object of its Institution. I had rather see all my Progeny dead, than leave them in Slavery. I dread the Consequences of a parliamentary Claim to tax us. — Please to print in your Paper the following Letter to Philopax. — His Fury was expressed in a Newspaper, which hath not much Circulation, and came but lately to Hand; otherwise this would have appeared before. Your's,

Roger Martyn.
To PHILOPAX.

S I R,
I Take notice that in the Massachusetts Gazette of August 6th, you have let off your indignation against the author of a humorous account of the whipping of one James Thompson, your countryman. I forbear to criticize on the grammar of your performance; as I suppose that the dialect, idiom, phrase, and epithets, taught at the university of Billingsgate, where it appears you have taken your degrees, are very different from those of the Americans. — It seems strange that a meer piece of drollery, with an allusion to a declaration, which hath been made in your country, that the refusal of the colonists to purchase the manufactures of Great Britain, was "an illegal and hostile combination to distress the manufacturers of Great Britain," should become an object of any remark. As I am not given to jesting, I shall not attempt to justify the publication of that article, in the very terms in which it is conceived; however I do not think there is any thing in it so mighty daring and insolent, as you have suggested. It doth not appear to me that the Author meant any abuse of the legislative authority of Great Britain; but only intended to ridicule certain principles held forth by some members thereof — Principles which were not then voted or resolved to be true, but only delivered there by some of the members as their private opinion, and now vented forth by the scribblers of the garret. — It is false in fact, that in the article of intelligence in question, there is any insinuation or representation that Britain is "a nest of thieves, patronized by her parliament."

Doubtless that assembly, whom you beset with your praise, and to whom you apply the trite and unmeaning word *august*, are a great & powerful body of men. I have no objection against your exalting the idea of that assembly, or of any other legislative body in Europe: I am perfectly contented that you should make them as *august* as you please; but must deny your position, that the legislative authority of that same assembly "has been hitherto unquestionable" — The king's foreign dominions never recognized their authority; and the American dominions of his Majesty have constantly denied their authority in some instances, and have even reformed against it in their assemblies. — I cannot think that that assembly will be much obliged to you for founding their dignity, and the reverence and respect due to them, on this principle, that British subjects have frightened, and are the envy of, their neighbours.

Pray, Philopax, how can a meer jest disturb the quiet, or mislead the children of a country? — Whose rest is disturbed by the article in question but your own, or that of some of your cabal? — For my part, a hundred pieces of merriment, either in the British or American papers, would not interrupt my tranquility. However I suppose the author of the offensive article thought himself entitled to a squib or fleer, when he must read in almost every British newspaper the most abusive scurrilities against the colonies. — When actual attempts are made in that same assembly to compel us to swear allegiance to the button makers, pin-makers, tinkers, weavers, graziers, and others the commons of Great Britain. — When the merchants of that country forced us to give the most distant hints of manufacturing any articles, which may interfere with their own manufactures; and advise us to be humble, patient, and submissive, to an authority we never gave any delegation to. — When we are admonished to bow, scrape, make a leg, and be very mannerly to people we never saw. — When in pamphlets and newspapers, and other small performances, we are called rebels, traitors, revolters, rioters, outlaws, and by every base appellation, that the malice of the writers can invent. — When the most humble supplications for redress of grievances are deemed high crimes and misdemeanors. — When the New-Englanders have been called insurgents, for their noble and patriotic expedition against Louisbourg in the year 1745, which proved successful, and became the means of giving peace to Europe. — When every petty pamphleteer calls upon the British government to send troops into America to drag us out of our liberties. — When a denial on our parts of any dependance on the common folks of Great Britain, is deemed high treason. — When there is an undisguised combination in Old-England to make us dependant on them for, and to force upon us manufactures, which we can either live without, or can fabricate ourselves. — When our trade is clogged for the benefit of Britons. — When all legislative authority in the colonies is attempted to be suspended, unless payment be made of a tax imposed upon us for the support of a standing army in this remote corner of the world, where they can have nothing to do. When only the enemies of America, and of his Majesty's government in these dominions are recommended for grace and favour. — When your country thieves and felons are sent hither in such numbers, that the good order and safety of the people are greatly endangered. — When every paltry writer in Britain sets up his claim over the Americans and their properties in such terms as these, *Our colonies — our plantations, — our Western dominions, — our islands, — our parliament, — our government, — our authority, — our army, — our pointed cannon, — our dignity, and the like.* — And at length, when the rights of the crown over the colonies are most shamefully invaded by the claims of the British vulgar to rule and reign over us. Now, Philopax, why do you not express your wrath against these things? — I suppose you will answer, because you are a Briton, warmed by the love of your country.

You complain of being pestered with sermons of "discontented minions." — Doubtless B. & G. have been a good deal pestered with sermons, which

+ Parliament. & Great Britain. Government. 177 Hutchinson & Co. Great Britain. (turn to the last Page.) Additional Note. In the Boston Gazette, the motion was made by Greenwell in Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act. (vid. page 436.) (4) p. 696

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I AM surpris'd to find in Fleets Paper of last Monday, a man who would be tho't a friend to his country, and probably is so, exclaiming against the project for suspending the importation of goods from G. B. until those evils we are threatened with shall vanish, and the clanking of chains no more grate our ears. — It would be an easy task to answer all his objections, and to prove that the most likely and honorable way of paying our debts, is not by increasing them by fresh importations; especially while the balance of trade is so much against us. — Indeed I am apt to think the merchants in G. B. who, he says, "have exerted their influence and interest in our behalf", (without doubt from disinterested benevolence) will in the end be greater sufferers by a continuance of our importations in the present state of trade, than by a temporary suspension. — I chuse not to take notice of some ungenerous reflections, which will become a friend to his country; but will rest the cause on his proof of this single proposition, "but now the remedy appears worse than the disease". Surely Libernatus will not assert any remedy can be worse than the horrid spectacle of a whole country in chains. He must either be a wolf in sheeps clothing, or at once acknowledge all other considerations should give way, when they come in competition with our Liberty. — The experiment proposed we have already found successful, and without doubt will be so again, as there is now no objection substituting but what did so formerly when the experiment was tried. — I cannot but admire his spirit in the latter part of his performance, and grant, that death is preferable to slavery: but gentle measures are surely best, if they will answer the desired end, and that the step proposed will do it, even Libernatus has not denied. By this measure we shall keep peace within ourselves, frustrate and confound our enemies, rejoice and support our friends, and at last should it not prove effectual, may boldly pursue harsher remedies, and have our conduct justified by all the world.

Last Wednesday Night Se'night arrived at New-York the Ship Sally, Captain Curtis, in 7 Weeks from LONDON, who has brought Prints to the 8th of July, from which we have collected the following most interesting Paragraphs, viz.

CORTE, in CORSICA, June 1.

AN express and several officers are arrived here from Capraia, with advice, that the fortress capitulated on the 29th past, at evening, and next morning was put into the hands of the besiegers. Leave was given to commissary Bernard Ottone, who commanded therein in chief, to embark with the garrison to Genoa, or any other part of the Genoese territories, & the enemy's officers have been treated with politeness, and dined at the same table with those of Corsica. M. Ottone, who immediately wrote a letter to the Senator Pinelli, acquainting him with the capitulation, and desiring him to send a vessel to take the garrison on board. In consequence of this, a pink arrived on the 31st, and M. Ottone, with some attendants embarked. As soon as they were on board, a gale of wind arose, and the ship was obliged to put to sea: The rest of the garrison are still on shore, waiting for another vessel.

The fortress has been defended for 102 days, with no other sustenance for 80 people than bread and water. There were found in it eleven pieces of brass besides other ordnance, two barrels of cartridges for the musketry, two barrels of powder, several small arms, and a great number of bullets.

Two hundred of the Corsican troops are coming home, 300 being left to keep the garrison.

L O N D O N,

June 20. We are credibly informed that his Excellency the Earl of Rochfort, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France, is daily expected in town from Paris. Some say he comes to transact private business of his own; others say his Lordship was sent for, in order to be appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

They write from Paris, that a girl of seventeen years old has the power of throwing herself into a trance at pleasure, during which she has actually been known, in presence of several witnesses, to remain insensible to the application of hot iron, to different parts of the body.

They write from Barbados, that the Prince de Rohan, Commander in Chief of the French islands, had fitted out several frigates of war to cruise against all merchant ships of his own nation, who shall attempt to trade to any of the adjacent English settlements.

The Hon. Mr. Fox, eldest son of Lord Holland, has declared himself a candidate to represent the city of Salisbury at the next General Election.

We hear that Mr. Alderman Beckford is quite recovered from his late illness, at his seat at Font-hill, in Wiltshire.

The following is His Majesty's Most Gracious SPEECH, made on Friday the 4th of July, to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE advanced season of the year, joined to the consideration of the inconvenience you must all have felt from so long an absence from your several counties, calls upon me to put an end to the present session of Parliament; which I cannot do without returning you my thanks for your diligent application to the public business, and the proofs you have given of your affection for me, for my family, & for my government: And although, from the nature and extensiveness of the several objects under your consideration, it could not be expected that all the great commercial interests should be completely adjusted and regulated in the course of this session, yet I am persuaded, that, by the progress you have made, a solid foundation is laid for securing the most considerable and essential benefits to this nation.

"As no material alteration has happened in the state of foreign affairs since your first meeting, I have nothing to communicate to you on that subject. The fixed objects of all my measures are, to preserve the peace, and, at the same time, to assert and maintain the honour of my Crown, and the just rights of my subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the necessary supplies which you have so cheerfully granted for the public service; and my particular acknowledgments are due to you, for the provision you have enabled me to make for the more honourable support & maintenance of my family.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The great Attention which you have shewn to the particular Purpose for which I called you so early together, and the very wholesome Laws passed for relieving my Subjects from the immediate Distress which the great Scarcity of Corn threatened to bring upon them, give me the most sensible Pleasure. I rely upon you for the Exertion of your utmost Endeavours to convince my People, that no Care has been wanting to procure for them every Relief which has been possible; and that their grateful Sense of Provisions so wisely made for their Happiness and lasting Prosperity cannot be so fully expressed, as by a strict Observance of that Order and Regularity, which are equally necessary to the Security of all good Government, as well as to their own real Welfare."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, prorogued this Parliament to Monday the 31st of August next.

June 22. It is confidently reported the Earl of Chatham will attend the House of Peers before the rise of Parliament.

We hear that Meir Jaffier, who lately died in the East-Indies, has left to Lord Clive, rupees to the value of 120,000. sterling; on which his Lordship summoned a Council for their opinion, whether that money properly belonged to the Company or himself; when they determined, that it was his Lordship's sole right; whereupon his Lordship took possession of it, but immediately after generously settled the whole of it on the widows and orphans of those officers and soldiers who lost their lives in the service.

This morning some dispatches of importance were said to be received from his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of New-England.

It is said, that all teas seized and condemned for being illegally imported, will not be sold for home consumption as usual, but be exported to Ireland and the colonies; and it is further said, such exports will be allowed in smaller quantities than heretofore.

June 24. Some politicians begin to think, that in case the courts of Vienna, Paris, and Madrid, should pay no regard to the application of the See of Rome against the Dissidents in Poland, a general war in Poland will probably take place, as the five great powers who have already declared in their favour as guarantees of the treaty of Oliva, would exert their force in favor of such declaration.

June 25. The reports of a change in the ministry continue, and the last were,

That Mr. Coaway was to return to the army;

Lord Bristol to be secretary of state;

The Duke of Grafton to go to Ireland; and,

Mr. Charles Townsend, to be both first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

They write from Rochfort, that the Dauphin, a second rate ship of war, pierced to mount 90 guns, would be ready to launch there by the middle of September next.

June 26. By a gentleman just arrived from Scotland we are informed, that at Edinburgh and other places they are at present greatly agitated by the near approach of the determination of the Douglas great cause, and bets are near on an equality, that several short-hand gentlemen are arrived from London to take down the debates, for which they are to be paid from 300 to 500 guineas each per-

son; and that most of the nobility and persons of distinction in that kingdom were come to Edinburgh to be present at the debates.

July 4. The great talk of a change in the ministry will end, in the opinion of many of our politicians, is nothing but talk.

On the other hand, it is too notorious to be contradicted, that there has been a violent agitation among the members of the administration, within this week past. Whatever latent cause may have put them into such a manifest troubled motion, a few days, we think, will determine whether a total and lasting calm is to succeed or not.

July 7. It is now confidently said that the D. of Richmond will be appointed Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Augustus Hervey, Secretary to his brother, Lord Bristol, has resigned that post.

Letters from Lisbon of the 2d ult. confirm the account of the inhabitants of Tercera having revolted against the governor; and add, that some ships are equipping and arming to take troops on board, in order to quell the insurgents.

It has been tho't, and still is supposed by many, that a new Parliament will precede the next session; but we hear the contrary is determined upon.

N E W - Y O R K, September 7.

Besides many public and private Bills, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following relative to America, the second of July last.

An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies & Plantations in America, for allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Customs upon the Exportation from this Kingdom of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts, of the Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations; for discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China and Earthen Ware exported to America; and for more effectually preventing the clandestine running of Goods in the said Colonies and Plantations.

An Act for discontinuing the Duties of Logwood exported.

An Act for amending certain Laws, relating to the Revenue of the Post-Office; and for granting Rates of Postage for the conveyance of Letters and Packets, between Great-Britain and the Isle of Man, and within the said Island.

An Act for regulating the Proceedings of certain public Companies and Corporations, carrying on Trade and Dealings with joint Stocks, in respect to the declaring of Dividends; and for further regulating the Qualifications of Members, for voting in their respective General Courts.

An Act for regulating certain Proceedings of the General Courts of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies.

An Act to enable his Majesty to put the Customs and other Duties in the British Dominion in America, and the Execution of the Laws relating to Trade there, under the Management of Commissioners, to be appointed for that Purpose, and to be resident in the said Dominions. (a)

An Act to continue several Laws therein mentioned, relating to the clandestine Running of Uncustomed Goods, and preventing Frauds relating to the Customs; to prevent the clandestine Running of Goods, and the Danger of Infection thereby; to the granting Liberty to carry Rice from his Majesty's Provinces of Carolina and Georgia, in America, directly to any Part of Europe, Southward of Cape Finisterre, in Ships built and navigated according to Law; and to the prohibiting the Importation of books reprinted abroad, and first composed, written and printed in Great-Britain.

An Act for taking off the inland duty of one shilling per pound, on all black and single tea; and for granting a drawback on the exportation of teas to Ireland, and the British Dominions in America, for a limited Time, upon such Indemnification to be made in respect thereof, by the East India Company, as is therein mentioned; for permitting the exportation of Teas in smaller Quantities than one Lot to Ireland, or the said Dominions in America; and for preventing Teas seized and condemned from being consumed in Great-Britain.

An Act for restraining and prohibiting the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, of the Province of New-York, until Provision shall have been made for furnishing the King's Troops with all the Necessaries required by Law, from passing or assenting to any Act of Assembly, Vote, or Resolution, for any other Purpose. (b)

An Act for further continuing an Act of the last Session of Parliament, intitled, An Act to amend, and render more effectual in his Majesty's Dominions in America, an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain sums therein mentioned for the service of 1767; and for empowering his Majesty to permit the importation of corn or grain, duty free, for a longer time than is permitted by an Act of this session of Parliament.

* An Act that perhaps will prove fatal to Great Britain, if not to the whole, vide page 735.
An act equally obnoxious to Americans! A Terrible Act this! vrrrrr vide the Billings Act page 274 Vol. 2. (a) vid. Abstract of 4th Act. pa 748 (b) Ibid.

An Act for granting certain duties on foreign linens imported, and for establishing a fund to encourage the raising hemp and flax.

Tuesday last sailed with the Mail for Falmouth, the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Jefferies.

One Transport, with two Companies of the Royal Train of Artillery, sailed in Company with Capt. Curtis, and may be hourly expected.

A Notice will be taken, either in our next, or the Monday after, of a late circulated Letter, with regard to Letters receiving Damage in the Mails by Means of the Moisture of the News-Papers, and a Proof given of one of the most violent Attacks on the Liberty of the Press that ever could be formed.

N E W P O R T,

September 7. At the Session of the General Assembly of this Colony, held here last Week, the Gentlemen who suffered by the Riots in this Town in August, 1765, exhibited Accounts to the Lower House, amounting as follows, viz. Mr. Howard, £.970, Sterling, Dr. Moffatt, £.1310, Mr. Johnson, £.373-1-3, in all £.2653-1-3, Sterling.—£.540 of Mr. Howard's Account, and £.350 of Dr. Moffatt's were occasioned by their going to England.—The House, at a former Session, voted, that the Accounts should be exhibited under Oath, and the Particulars of their Losses enumerated. This Vote not being complied with, the House disapproved of the Accounts.

B O S T O N, September 14.

Letters in Town from London, dated the Beginning of July, mention the Arrival of the Capt. Galef, Davies, and Marshall, from this Port; also the Capts. Bruce & Shand, belonging to this Port.

We hear Capt. Hulme was to leave London the 10th of July, Capts. Davenport, Scott, and Jarvis the latter End of that Month, all for this Port.

Thursday Morning a Whaling Sloop arrived here, who on her Passage, a fortnight ago met with Capt. Dogget, in a Ship of and from London, bound to Liverpool, in Nova Scotia, to load with Lumber; several Letters from London were put on board the Whaleman for this Place, but of no later Date than the 20th of June.

Same Morning arrived here Capt. Stockton in a Ship from Jamaica, 50 Days Passage.

Capt. Jacobson sailed for London, a few Days ago, in whom went Passenger Mr. — Wheeler, a young Gentleman who is going Home to receive Episcopal Ordination for a Church at Georgetown, at the Eastern Part of this Province.

Lately died of the Small Pox in Albany, Dr. SETH HUDSON, famous from the particular Marks of Distinction some Years since conferred on him by the Superior Court of this Province for his ingenious Practice: It is said an old Comrade of the Doctor's went to visit him, catch'd the Disorder, and also died.

We hear from Milton, that on the Morning of the 6th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Edward Park, of that Town, was safely delivered of three fine Daughters, who are all likely to do well: These were their first Children having been married between 8 and 9 Months. A worthy Matron officiated as Midwife, and delivered the Woman of the three Children within half an Hour.

On Thursday last died here JEREMY GRIDLEY, Esq; Attorney-General for the Province, and a Member of the General Court: His Funeral was attended on Saturday with the Respect due to his Memory, by the Members of the Council, and the Judges of the Superior Court in Town, the Gentlemen of the Bar, the Brethren of the Society of Free Maçons, of which he was Grand Master, the Officers of the first Regiment of Militia, of which he was Colonel, the Members of the Marine Society, of which he was President, and a great Number of the Gentlemen of the Town.

Strength of Understanding, Clearness of Apprehension, and Solidity of Judgment, were cultivated in him by a liberal Education, and close thinking:—His extensive Acquaintance with Classical and almost every other part of Literature, gave him the first Rank among Men of Learning:—His thorough Knowledge of the Civil and Common Law, which he had studied as a Science, founded in the Principles of Government, and the Nature of Man, justly placed him at the Head of his Profession:—His tender Feelings relative to his natural & civil Ties; his exquisite Sensibility, and generous Effusion of Soul for his FRIEND, were Proofs that his Heart was as good as his Head was sound; and well qualified him to preside over that ancient Society whose Benevolent Constitutions do Honor to Mankind.—He sustained the painful Attacks of Death with a Philosophical Calmness and Fortitude, that resulted from the steady Principles of his Religion.

Tuesday Morning last between the Hours of III and IV, a Fire broke out in a Joiner's Shop in Beer-Lane at the North Part of the Town, which consumed the said Shop, as also a Whitefish's and a Tallow-Chandler's adjoining: The Cupola of the New-Brick Meeting-House (so called) catch'd

on Fire in several Places, but by the Dexterity of some of the Inhabitants, and its providentially being calm Weather, that Edifice, and the Houses in the Neighbourhood, which consisted of many wooden Buildings, were preserved from Destruction.

We hear from Great Barrington that on Wednesday the 2d Inst. a valuable Dwelling House belonging to David Ingersol, Esq; of that Place was consumed by Fire, supposed to have been wilfully set on Fire by a Negro Wench.

Prince-Town, Sept. 9, 1767. This Day the Rev. Mr. Timothy Fuller was Ordained Pastor of the Church here. The Rev. Mr. Davis of Holden open'd the Solemnity with Prayer; the Rev. Mr. Smith of Middleton preached a Sermon suitable to the Occasion, from Rom. 11. 13. *I magnify mine Office*: The Rev. Mr. Morse of Shrewsbury gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Buckminster of Rutland pray'd after the Charge; and the Rev. Mr. Morrill of Wilmington gave the Right Hand of Fellowship.

We hear the Tickets in the present Lottery fell so fast that the Managers are preparing the Boxes for Drawing with all Speed, which it is presumed will commence in three Weeks from this Time.

Complaint having been made to the Selectmen, by the Gentlemen Firewards, that the Ladders belonging to the Town which have been placed at the most convenient Places to be ready in Case of Fire, are often taken from thence by Persons who have Occasion for them, whereby the Design in procuring those Ladders, is so far frustrated, these are therefore to caution every one against taking any of said Ladders from these Places for the future, except in the Case of Fire, as such Trespassers may depend upon being proceeded with according to Law.

By Order of the Selectmen,

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1767.

WHEREAS in the Time of

Divine Service Yesterday, the House of the Subscriber was broke open, and the following Things stolen from thence, viz. a Chocolate-colour Coat and Jacket trim'd with Brafs Buttons, a cloth-colour'd cut-velvet Jacket with white Buttons, a Pair Wash-Leather Breeches with white Buttons, five Silver Tea-Spoons, and one large ditto, mark'd G. P. Whoever shall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be convicted, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

JOHN PRESCOTT.

Concord, September 14, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

By FRANCIS GREEN,

At his Store in King-Street;

Philadelphia Bar Iron—Also a few Pipes choice Fayal Wine, very cheap.

ALL Persons that have any De-

mands on the Estate of Samuel Parkman, late of Boston, Shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accompts to Job Bradford, and Thomas Lloyd, Administrators on said Estate: And all those that are indebted to said Estate are desired forthwith to pay the same to said Administrators, as they are determined to settle said Estate as soon as possible.

Boston, 14th Sept. 1765.

TAKEN by Execurion, and to

be sold by me the Subscriber, at Public Sale, to the highest Bidder, at the House of Captain Nathaniel Little, in Kingston, on Friday the 25th Instant, at 4 o'Clock, P. M. a Vessel about 90 Tons, now on the Stocks, at said Kingston, about half finished, and may be either double or single deck'd, as the Purchaser chooses, and likewise a Parcel of White Oak and Spruce Plank, and a Quantity of Ship Timber, and Trunnels, and some Iron Bolts, Spikes, &c. which said Vessel, &c. may be seen any Time before the Sale, by applying to me or Mr. William Drew in Kingston.

Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1767.

JAMES WARREN.

TO BE SOLD,

A Number of Blacksmith's Tools.

Inquire of Thomas Baker.

Newport, Rhode-Island, August 28, 1767.

Ran-away from Benjamin Brenion,

a short thick Negro Man named LONDON, has lost his Toes off both Feet. Whoever brings said Negro to his Master, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all Charges paid.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy Negro Girl, 20 years Old. Enquire of the Printers.

Barbados Rum, Russia Duck,

and Sugars by the Pitch, Tar
Hoghead or Barrel, and,

Bohea Tea, Cordage.
Cotton Wool by the Bag, Long & short Pipes.
New Flour, Sole Leather.
Indigo, English Steel.

Dumb FISH.

A General Assortment of English Goods and Hard Ware.

Many of the above Articles, will be Exchanged for New England Rum,

By Samuel Allyne Otis,

At Store No. 5 South-Side of the Town-Dock.

To be Sold at the Sterling Cost,
AN elegant Edition of Mr.
Macaulay's History of England.

Enquire of Edes and Gill.

On THURSDAY NEXT,
TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A Variety of European Goods,
consisting of Woollens, Linnens, Silks, &c.—Also a valuable Collection of Books, viz. Henry on the Bible, 6 Vols. Pool's Annotations, 2 Vols. Ridgley's Body of Divinity, 2 Vols.—Dr. Bate's Works—Blackmore on Job—his Eliza, &c. Clarendon's Rebellion, 3 Vols. Burnet's History of his own Times, 8 Vols. with a great Number of smaller Volumes on different Subjects, and by the best of Authors. — To begin at 6 o'Clock, P. M.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the NEW AUCTION-ROOM in Royal-Exchange-Lane, TO-MORROW, at Three o'Clock, P. M. if not sold at private Sale.

The Front Part of a House and Garden at the North-End: For further Particulars, enquire of Elias Dupee, Auctioneer.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient End of a House, with a Pair of half Pace Stairs, Yard, Well and Garden, at the Western Part of Boston. Inquire of the Printers.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By Moses Deshon,

West End of Fanenil-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

A Variety of European Goods,

Household Furniture, &c.

Taken (as is supposed by Mistake)

last Wednesday from the Representatives Chamber in Boston, a long Camblet Cloak, lin'd with red Baize: Whoever has taken the same is desired to refresh his Memory, and return it to Mr. Baker, Keeper of the Court-House. Sept. 5, 1767.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Gladding & Langworthy from Rhode-Island. J. and S. Higgins, Stocking & Baldwin from Connecticut. Mathis from Greenock & St. Ubes. Adamson from Surinam. Bowers & Stockdale from Jamaica. Cordis from Barbados. Hinckley from Guadeloupe. Gorham from Philadelphia. Lawson from Quebec. Winship from Newfoundland.

CLEARED OUT.

Raymond for Connecticut. Tanner for R. Island. Porter for Georgia. Bosworth, Hall, Goddard and Fitch for N. Carolina. Pepper for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Cobb for Quebec. Brown and Stanton for West Indies. Gorham for Philadelphia. Samson for Cadiz. Herbert for Maryland. Atkins for Newfoundland.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Gerrish, Bartlett, Doubleday & Davis for W. Indies. Wendell for N. Providence. Dean for Jamaica. Adamson for Surinam. Wimbles for N. Carolina. Simes & Davis for Halifax. Stocking & Higgins for New-London. Langworthy for Rhode-Island. Winship & Rogers for Newfoundland. Gwin for Africa. Buried in the Town of Boston since our last

Seventeen Whites, No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Six.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday, 49 m. after 4 | Friday, 11 m. after 8
Tuesday, 41 m. after 5 | Saturday, 58 m. after 8
Wednesday, 30 m. after 6 | Lord's-day, 30 m. after 9
Thursday, 21 m. after 7 | Last 2, 14 Day 10.

* Who Forg'd the Treasurers Note: was convicted and sat in the Pillory once or twice and was Whipt
|| Under an Account of the Riots page 178

could not answer except by threats, menaces, severity, and abuse; and by ringing the changes on the words, *factious, seditious, incendiaries, discontented minions, independence, and the like*. The contrivers of the Stamp-act, the Stampmen, and the whole cohort of *His Majesty's enemies*, who have attempted the slavery of America, and their *minions*, have been *pestered with sermons*. The freedom of the Press, the liberty of speaking & writing, are impediments in their and your road to tyranny and which you are very solicitous to remove.

When you speak of men of "approved worth" and high "fortune", you seem to mean that the latter is indicative of the former. — It is no uncommon thing for a man of high fortune to be an oppressor, a tyrant in principle, and the basest scoundrel on earth; when on the other hand we often find persons of low fortune, whom you despise under the character of "sons of obscurity and contempt" to be possessed of great virtues. Those obscure and contemptible persons have been the guardians of the liberties of their country. — They have delivered a whole continent from being enslaved to your men of high fortune; and to their strenuous efforts in the cause of liberty, you owe your *creeping safety*, and unmerited freedom. I would not be meant to suppose that you are a person either of approved worth, or high fortune; for I take you to be some poor implement of ambitious and base principles, made use of occasionally to effect the ruin of this country. Men of your principles are always alarmed when the substantial Yeomen of a country have their eyes open. — Such are by a few designing "parricides" called the rabble, the mob, &c. It would be mighty convenient for your men of high fortune to be possessed of their houses, farms, stock, and an absolute power over their persons. — They would not then be *pestered with sermons*. These "sons of obscurity and contempt" would be otherwise employed in raising potatoes for their own support, and doing the drudgery of their masters, the men of high fortune. To bring the colonists into such a state is the sincere wish and endeavor of those men of approved worth, and high fortune, you speak of.

You appear to be in great consternation about divisions and disunions between this country and Old England. If there be any divisions and disunions between them, Old England must thank herself. The King hath not more loyal subjects in his dominions than in America. They have ever been famed for their loyalty & zeal for their Royal Master. They have gloried in being the free subjects of so great a ruler in the earth. His authority hath been evermore recognized by his subjects in these his dominions. He is esteemed as our father and friend. But however loyal we may be to our Sovereign Lord the King, it appears that we never shall have any peace until we acknowledge the authority of our sovereign Lord, the common folks of Great-Britain. From the sentiments and manners, which now prevail in that country it is easy to be gathered that nothing can prevent divisions and disunions but an absolute cession of all legislative authority in the colonies into the hands of the inhabitants of a distant country, who cannot have half the pretence for making laws for, and laying taxes upon, us, as the Indian people of this country might; and it is even doubtful if that will effect peace and quiet, so long as an American enjoys a foot of land in fee. If arguments drawn from the rules of analogy be good logic, pretences will not be wanting for forfeiting all the lands in these colonies. Your men of high fortune must be gratified with petty sovereignties and lordships. Are we not already prohibited from making purchases from the natives? — Have we not been restrained from making settlements upon Indian grants fairly obtained? — Is not the whole fur and peltry trade monopolized by your countrymen? Are not patents of vast tracts of the best land in America continually solicited by your men of high fortune, who never set foot in America? — Hath not our fishery in the open seas been arbitrarily restrained by insulting captain *basbanus*? — Are not our privileges and possessions, gained by the extreme virtue and fortitude, viewed with jealousy? — Have not your countrymen the astonishing impudence to declare that the industrious and frugal endeavors of the colonists to make their own clothes and utensils, are illegal and hostile? — Hath there not been the most open attempt to compel us to contribute to the discharge of the national debt of Britain, in the contracting of which we had no hand? — Is it not the present policy in Great-Britain to govern us by a military force; and to render as many officers in America as may be, independent of the people, or in a word, TYRANTS? — Have there not been illegal and oppressive jurisdictions established in America? — How then, Philopax, can there be peace, so long as the witchcrafts of thy mother are so many? —

To conclude. — Unless we can have such an enjoyment of our rights as we ought, without being tyrannized over by the vulgar of Great-Britain, it

will become our duty to ourselves and to our posterity to become our own manufacturers, and to withdraw all agencies and correspondence with a country, whose views are subversive of all our rights and privileges; and you and your countrymen may call it illegal and hostile, if you please, whilst we think we shall be pursuing the truest interest of our country.

ROGER MARTYN.

September 2, 1767.

Choice Connecticut

PORK, to be Sold by WILLIAM WHITE, at his Store in Queen-Street.

Jane Eustis,

At her Shop North Side of the Town-House;
A Large assortment very neat patent wove Stays of various Sizes; she has patent Stay Cloth and Trimmings which she has Imported to accommodate those who choose to have the Stays made here; the above Stays will bear washing, and look as fresh as when new. — New fashion Lawns, Apron wench, both plain and work'd, and a large Assortment of Silks, Irish Linnens, and other Goods as usual, all which she will sell exceeding low for Cash.

A L S O,

A Quantity of choice

Spring, Fall and Stage Beaver, to be sold, enquire at the above Shop, or at Mr. Isaac Peirce's, up Southack's Court, just above the Orange-Tree, and a little above James Pitts, Esq;

India China,

To be sold at the above Mr. Peirce's, Wholesale or Retail.

Neat blue and white China long Dishes, various Sizes, enamel'd Plates, blue & white ditto, Soup ditto, Octagon ditto, enamel'd Punch Bowls, blue and white ditto of various Sizes, enamel'd Cups & Saucers, burnt in ditto, blue & white ditto.

N. B. The above was purchas'd in England at a very low Rate, and being a Consignment will be sold very cheap, and for Cash only.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

WHEREAS Robert Gould, and

Joseph Henshaw, Merchants, have enter'd their Petition before his Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. praying that Partition may be made of their one Third Part each, in a Tract of Land containing about three Thousand Acres, lying at and near a Place called Round-Pond, in the Township of Bristol, in the County of Lincoln, bounded as in said Petition is mentioned, together with the dry Pond Meadows thereto belonging and adjoining, and Hog Island so called, to hold to them in severalty: All Persons who have Interest in said Premises, are hereby Notified that they shew Cause (if any they have) before the Justices of said Court, to be holden at Boston for the County of Suffolk, by Adjournment, on the second Tuesday of November next, why the Prayer of said Petitioners ought not to be granted. Dated at Boston aforesaid, the fourth Day of September, in the seventh Year of the Reign of his Majesty GEORGE the Third, over Great-Britain, &c. Annoque Domini, 1767.

By Order of Court, NATH. HATCH, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of good dry Hides, very cheap; inquire of Caleb Davis, near the Fortification.

JUST Imported, and to be sold on Board the Brigantine Pelley, lying at Minot's T.

Best New-Castle Coals for Grates

or Blacksmiths. Also at Store No. 14, on the Long-Wharf, New-Castle Crown Gla's of all sizes in Boxes, Sheet ditto, Beer Quart Bottles, black, white and Tortoiseshell Stone Ware in Crates, Durham's best Flower of Mustard in Bottles, Worsted Stockings and Breeches Pieces, one eleven Inch Cable, cheap for Cash, by

Boston, Sept. 7, 1767. JAMES DALTON.

Thursday the 20th Day of August

1767. John Lovitt of Beverley came athwart a Moses Boat in the Latitude of 42° 50' North, about 10 or 15 Leagues to the Westward of Cape-Sable, took her up, and bro't her home. The Owner by telling her Marks and paying Charges, may have her again.

TO BE LET,

The Shop at the Sign of the Golden Key in Ann-Street, now in the Occupation of Mr. Abraham — Enquire of Sarah Tyler in the House adjoining.

N. B. There is good upper Store Room.

To be Lett, a very good House in Cole-Lane, having two good Parlours, two Kitchens, a pretty Yard and Garden, with a fine Well of Water, and a Wood-House, inquire of Edes and Gill.

ALL Persons that have any De-

mands on the Estate of Mr. Francis Mashal, late of Boston, Victualer, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Abigail Mashal and Francis Mashal, Administrators to said Estate, in Order for Payment: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to come and settle the same with the Administrators, for they determine to settle the same as soon as possible.

Taken up on the Eastern Road, a Silver Watch: Whoever has lost the same, may have it again, by telling the Marks and paying Charges; inquire of Edes & Gill for further Particulars.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of Mr. Samuel Locke, Innholder in Lancaster, the First Day of October next.

A good Farm in the aforesaid Town, containing 93 Acres, well fenced, all under Improvement, very well watered, good Orchard, a Dwelling-House, Corn-House and Barn.

Lancaster, August 26, 1767.

A likely Negro Fellow, about 26 Years of Age, who can do any Sort of Business, is to be sold, or exchange'd for a Lad of 16, for no other Fault, but having too long a Tongue.

To be Sold, Let, or Leas'd,

A House at the North-End: Any Person inclin'd to either of the above may now have an Opportunity by Enquiring of Edes & Gill.

William Davidson,

GARDENER;

In Seven-Star-Lane, BOSTON;

Offers for Sale this Fall, or next Spring.

A Collection of young grafted,

and Inoculated English Fruit Trees, — Of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricocks and Nectarines; also white Muscadine Grape Vines, red and white Dutch Currant Bushes, and English Gooseberry Bushes, double Rose Bushes, Asparagus Plants of the early large Sort, Box for Edgings of Walks, and Sixty Sorts of Flower Plants and Seeds — Also Garden Seeds Imported from England, and Seeds sowed here more suitable for the West-Indies — All Sorts of dried sweet Herbs, with Garlick and Shallots, Balm & Time Plants — And various Sorts of Flower Plants proper to plant this Fall, &c. All warranted good, and at the very lowest Price by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash.

Ran-away from his Master Nathaniel

Smith of Eppen, in the Province of New-Hampshire, a Negro Man Servant named William Mingo, about 29 Years old, speaks good English, born in New-England, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, something slim — Had on when he went away, a blue Homespun Coat, a blue Jacket without Sleeves, Leather Breeches, light Worsted Stockings. Whoever takes up said Negro Servant, and will convey him to the Subscriber, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant on Penalty of the Law.

Eppen, 23d August 1767. NATHL SMITH.

To be Sold for no Fault, but want of Employ,

A strong healthy Negro Man, aged

about 36 Years, who understands the Sawing Business, and is very suitable for a Master Builder or Cabinet-Maker. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,